

NEW SECRETARY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The Bank of British North America announce the appointment of Mr. Jackson Dodds to be Secretary of the Bank, with headquarters at London, England, in succession to Mr. A. G. Wallis, who retires on pension, after a service of 46 years, during thirty-two of which he filled the post of secretary.

Mr. Dodds, who has been assistant secretary of the Bank for 2½ years, succeeds to the important position of secretary while still a young man. He is the third son of Mr. Jackson Dodds, sen., for many years collector for Inland Revenue for the City of London, and was born in 1881 and educated at the City of London School. After four years' service at the London, England, branch of the Comptoir Nationale d'Escompte de Paris, he entered the service of the Bank of British North America in February, 1901, at Halifax. He was subsequently stationed at Montreal, Ottawa, Brandon and Darlingford branches. In 1907 he was appointed manager at Reston, Man., and in 1909 assistant manager at Vancouver. In February, 1911, he was appointed assistant secretary at London. Mr. Dodds is well-known among Canadian bankers, who will warmly congratulate him upon the present important appointment.

SIR FELIX SCHUSTER ON THE OUTLOOK.

Sir Felix Schuster, one of the greatest of London banking authorities, in his speech this week at the semi-annual meeting of the Union of London and Smiths Bank was conservatively optimistic. He declared that it reflected credit on the money market that London had withstood the Balkan strain so well. The losses had been estimated at 348,000 killed and wounded and at £246,000,000 sterling in property. He hoped these appalling figures were exaggerated. But the effect of such losses was incalculable.

Concerning the enormous depreciation of securities he quoted the *Bankers Magazine* statistics for the last six years. The aggregate value of 387 representative securities, for instance, has decreased from £3,588,531,000 in June 1912, to £3,396,940,000 in June of this year. He said against that depreciation must be set the great prosperity and activity of trade. He believed that recovery would soon set in and would be as rapid as the decline.

It was, he said, almost impossible to accurately forecast money to the end of the year because of the many obscure factors, but there was no reason whatever for an alarmist view. Nevertheless a certain amount of self-restraint was necessary. Regarding new capital Sir Felix said: "We must not lend too freely abroad. General development may be somewhat retarded, but with a fair amount of caution we need not expect excessive money rates in the autumn. Rates, however, cannot be expected to move much lower than they are now."

CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG MEN AND WOMEN.

Medico-Actuarial Mortality Investigation Shows Interesting Statistics—Percentage Derived by New Method.

Not the least interesting part of the recent report, Volume II, of the Medico-Actuarial Mortality Investigation, is that on causes of death among men and among women. Hitherto the statistics on causes of death have been tabulated by the percentage from each cause to the total deaths, but this standard, it is stated, is not a satisfactory one when there is a large variation in the death rate among the groups in question. For example, if a comparison were being made between a group of farmers and another group of miners, in which the mortality was twice as high among the latter as among the former, a comparison for each cause of death to the total deaths would not be satisfactory. The committee in charge of the investigation have accordingly prepared the ratio from the principal causes of death per 10,000 exposed to risk. Both methods of comparison have been given. The following table for the most common causes of death is of interest. It is based on the experience among men.

RATIO PER 10,000 EXPOSED TO RISK.

	15-29 p.c.	30-44 p.c.	45 and over p.c.
Typhoid fever...	6.7	4.6	3.7
Tuberculosis of the lungs...	10.6	8.2	8.4
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1.0	3.2	14.4
Cerebral hemorrhage and apoplexy	1.0	4.1	21.2
Organic disease of the heart	1.4	4.0	19.9
Pneumonia...	3.6	6.3	15.8
Nephritis and Bright's disease...	1.9	4.9	17.9
Accidents of all kinds...	5.7	5.5	8.9

The foregoing shows briefly the types of diseases which result in an increasing death rate.

There is an interesting comparison of the causes of death among three types of risks—(a) overweights, (b) normal, or average weights, and (c) underweights. Taking ages at entry 30-44, it is shown that the death rate from tuberculosis of the lungs among the overweights is only 1.8 per 1,000 exposed to risk, against 16.5 among the underweights. On the other hand, the death rate from diabetes at these ages of entry is 2.3 among the underweights, against 11.4 among the overweights per 10,000 exposed to risk.

WOMEN.

Corresponding tables for women to those for men appear in the report, the following giving an indication of the death rate from the most common causes.

RATIO PER 10,000 EXPOSED TO RISK.

	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Typhoid...	3.3	2.7	2.3
Tuberculosis of the lungs...	14.1	8.6	7.3
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1.4	7.3	24.3
Pneumonia...	3.2	4.7	19.5
Nephritis and Bright's disease...	2.2	43.0	13.6
Diseases of pregnancy and the puerperal state...	6.5	3.4	.0
Accident...	2.0	2.4	4.8
Cerebral hemorrhage and apoplexy	.8	2.4	18.7
Organic diseases of the heart...	1.7	3.3	19.6

A comparison of the foregoing table shows that the death rate is greater among men than among women from the following causes: typhoid fever, appendicitis and typhilitis, cirrhosis of the liver, suicide and accident. On the other hand the death rate from cancer and other malignant tumors is greater among women than among men.